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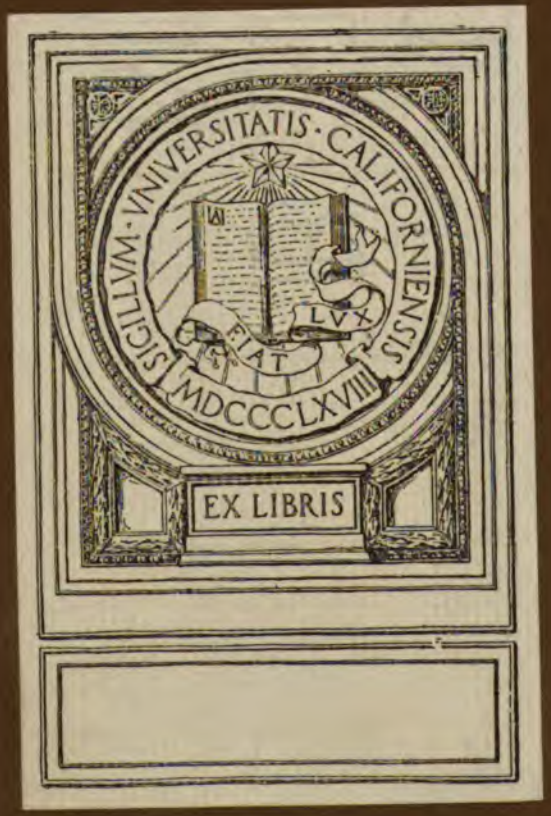
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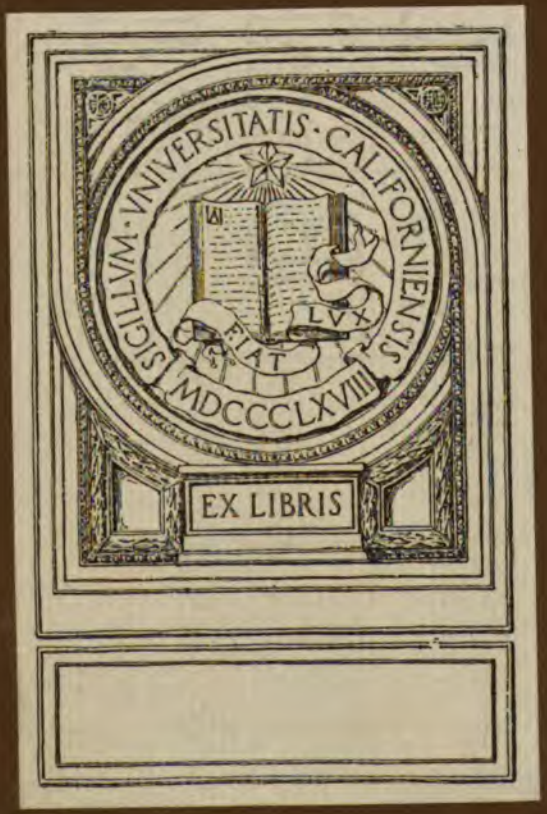
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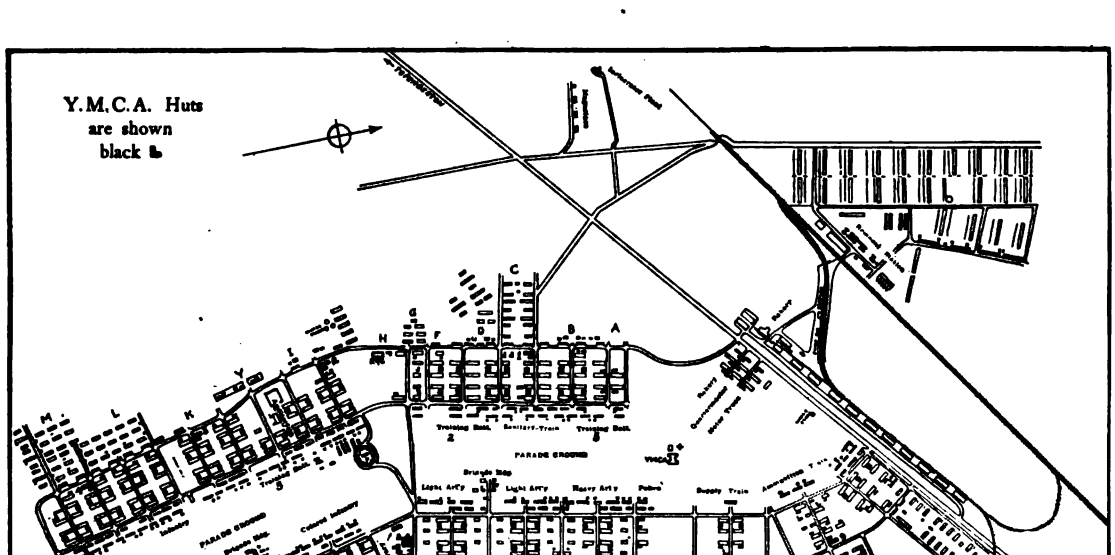

MAP OF CAMP DIX

CAMP DIX

Described and Photographed by ROGER BATCHELDER

Author of "CAMP UPTON," "CAMP DEVENS," "CAMP LEE," "WATCHING AND WAITING ON THE BORDER," etc.

With photographs taken by the author under the authorization of the Committee on Public Information and the War Department, and with the endorsement of the authorities at Camp Dix

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PUBLISHERS

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THE BUILDING OF CAMP DIX

BEFORE the eventful month of June, 1917, few people of the outside world, or even of New Jersey itself, had heard of Wrightstown. Or, if the name was at all familiar, it was because they had lost their way while motoring, and gone far from the main highways. It was merely one of the hundreds of obscure New Jersey villages which had neither flourished nor declined materially since the days when Washington crossed the Delaware. The rich soil of the marl region had proved so valuable for farming that the natives had preferred the peaceful occupation of growing wheat and corn for the New York markets to the industries with which large numbers of workers are associated. And so Wrightstown had "stayed put"; had it not been for the aberration of the German Empire, it would still be "put," and its placid, monotonous existence would not have been disturbed. But when, early in June, the agents of the government, after riding many miles through that agricultural region, interspersed here and there by pine forests, came to Wrightstown, they put their heads together and nodded approvingly. Here was a possible site for a camp, neither too far from the great centres for obtaining the requisite supplies, nor yet within objectionable proximity to the cities. The climate was ideal; the surroundings and natural advantages were incomparable. And so the lamp of Aladdin was rubbed and the genie was summoned to begin his work.

The contract for the construction of the camp was awarded to the Irwin and Leighton Company of Philadelphia, and immediately the great task was begun. About two hundred people, farmers for the most part, lived on the four thousand acres which were apportioned to Camp Dix. As the fields of corn and wheat were ripening for the harvest, some of the farmers were reluctant to give their lands at first. But the military authorities were liberal with them; they explained the necessity of the land for the training of the draft men, and eventually persuaded the natives to leave their homesteads without compulsion.

The great fields of crops soon fell to the hands of the engineers and workmen. Major H. C. Williams was the constructing quartermaster, and Major T. A. Reimer represented the government. Sixty men were detailed from the First Battalion, New Jersey Engineers, to assist the contractors. The fields were leveled, the woods and underbrush removed, the stumps cleared, the swamp-land drained. By the first of July, several thousand workmen were busy erecting buildings, laying sewer and water pipes, building roads, preparing in every way for the inpouring of the forty thousand draft men who were to come. Not only were sleeping quarters necessary for this huge population, but also every provision for health, sanitation, expediency, and comfort had to be provided. Like every model city, Camp Dix must have running water in every building, a perfect sewerage system, an up-to-date hospital, telephones, electric lights, heating arrangements — in short, every municipal necessity and convenience. The contractors did not have unlimited time for this colossal task; it had to be completed in three months. In order to stimulate interest among the workmen and make them realize the patriotic value of their task, the company issued the *Camp Dix News,* in which appeared everything which might interest the men and spur them on. Figures and tables were given, showing the work which had been accomplished, and that which still had to be done. By the end of August, when the camp was nearing completion, about fifteen thousand men were working night and day in a final effort to get the city ready for its forty thousand inhabitants.

Early in September, 1917, the first draft men arrived; the flow continued steadily until December, when the capacity of forty-two thousand men was reached. Of these, up-state New York and New Jersey each sent about twenty thousand men, and Delaware's Camp Dix quota was twelve hundred.

The cantonment was christened Camp Dix by the War Department in honor of General John A. Dix, who, as Secretary of the Treasury, in the last days of President Buchanan's administration, issued, January 29, 1861, to a revenue officer at New Orleans, the famous order which contained

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the words "if anyone attempts to haul down the American flag, shoot him on the spot," and who afterwards became a major-general of volunteers in the Civil War.

The original Camp Dix unit was designated the 78th Division, commanded by Major-General Hugh L. Scott. General Scott has a long war record, beginning in 1876, when he graduated from the Military Academy. He has been engaged in many Indian wars, and at the time of the Spanish-American War was adjutant-general in Cuba. In 1906, he became commandant of West Point. In November, 1914, he became Chief of Staff, and since that time has done much work of a diplomatic character, particularly among the unruly Indians. General Scott took command of the division in January, 1918.

The principal units of the 78th Division, the first division assigned to Camp Dix, were:

Infantry: 309th, 310th, 311th, 312th Regiments.
Field Artillery: 307th, 308th, 309th Regiments.
Machine Gun Battalions: 308th, 309th.
153d Depot Brigade.
303d Engineers.
303d Headquarters Train and Military Police.
303d Trench Mortar Battery.
303d Field Signal Battalion.
Medical Corps.

From the very first there has been no doubt of the success of Camp Dix from a military point of view. It is hard to understand how, in six short months, men of every nationality, sect, and station of life were welded into an efficient fighting unit, but that wonder was accomplished. Those who came to Dix in the fall of 1917 were regarded as veterans by the later arrivals. And so it will be as long as Camp Dix remains, as long as the spirit of to-day lives. It could not have been accomplished unless every officer and man had done his best. That is the secret, the only secret of success — the American fighting spirit.

This book is intended for the boys of Camp Dix, and for their families and friends. As the sol-

diers of to-day go overseas, they may sometimes turn its pages for a glimpse of their earlier training-ground. And in later years, when their service is but a memory, they may recall with a touch of pride and pleasure the scenes they knew so well. Their families and friends may now see Camp Dix intimately, its men at work and at play, and may then understand better what it all means.

I wish to express my indebtedness to Mr. C. Albert Kuehnle and Mr. Thomas R. Null of Philadelphia, who aided me greatly in preparing this volume, and also to the officers and men of Camp Dix, whose coöperation and courtesy I greatly appreciate.

ROGER BATCHELDER.

THE STORY OF JIMMY BROWN

OF course, Jimmy Brown realized that a war was going on, and that the United States had accepted Germany's challenge, but those facts made little impression upon his mind. "What do we have an army for, anyway, if not to fight?" he asked himself. The war would be over in a month or two, he decided, and there was no particular reason for leaving his good job at thirty dollars a week, and working for the same amount per month. But things were not left for Jimmy to decide. On June 5 he registered for military service, and answered many questions about himself and his parents. Then he went home and perhaps forgot all about it. On July 28 the results of the draft lottery were announced. The first number was two hundred and fifty-eight, and Jimmy found, to his great surprise, his name and picture in the evening paper as a "champion of democracy." During the past month or two Jimmy had been thinking more seriously about the war situation. Many of his friends had enlisted, and somehow his conscience had troubled him. If his friends were willing to fight, he did n't like the prospect of staying at home. So, strange to say, Jimmy swelled with pride when he saw his picture in the paper, and decided that he would go, after all.

A few weeks later, he received a notice ordering him to report for physical examination. The doctors scrutinized him carefully, pounded him, tested his eyesight and hearing, and told him he was physically able to fight for his country, and that they expected him to kill a lot of Germans. That pleased Jimmy also, and he waived exemption. Of course, the first thing he did was call on the finest girl in the world and tell her all about it. She agreed with him that he was doing a fine thing, and said she was proud of him.

Finally the great event came. Jimmy received another notice which told him to report at the board office at eight o'clock the following Thursday, wearing his old clothes and carrying nothing which was not absolutely necessary. That morning he woke up at six, placed his best suit on the top shelf of the closet, and packed a few personal belongings in a suitcase. The family was rather silent and sad at breakfast, but Jimmy told them to cheer up, that he 'd finish the war in short order as soon as he arrived in France. His father took him to one side, told him he was a good son, and pressed a bill into his hand. Then the new soldier said good-bye and went to the office of the board.

Jimmy had no idea that so many of his friends

DRAFT MEN ENTERING CAMP DIX

were going. They were nearly all there, it seemed. The board chairman made a short speech, told the boys the district expected great things of them and then shook hands all around. The boss of the ward was there, too, distributing cigars with a free hand. At half-past eight they all formed in column and, headed by the band, marched to the station.

There hundreds of young men had assembled, carrying suitcases, bundles, and packages of every description. There was renewed handshaking, and eventually the conductor shouted, "All aboard." The band struck up "Over There" and everyone sang.

The trip to Wrightstown did not seem long, although the train crawled along and stopped every few minutes. It was very easy to make friends, as all had one common topic of interest to discuss. Card games were started; groups of men sang and told stories.

Eventually Jimmy and his comrades arrived at the Camp Dix station, where a number of officers were waiting for them. The boys were assembled, and marched to the registration booth, where they were assigned to a section of the camp. Jimmy was greatly surprised at the completeness and comfort of his new home. He had half expected to sleep on the ground in a tent, and the up-to-date barracks with its mess-hall, and sleeping-room furnished with cots, pleased him immensely.

The first day was spent in physical examinations and answering numerous questions. Not only was Jimmy questioned concerning his military knowledge and acquirements which might be of use in the service, but he was also asked whether he could sing, play the piano, play baseball, read French, and many other questions, the object of which puzzled him. In the afternoon the captain gave the soldiers a talk on military discipline and courtesy, and a drill sergeant showed them the position of a soldier at attention.

Then followed many busy days, filled with novel incidents. Jimmy and his comrades were taken to the Medical Corps, and inoculated against typhoid. The inoculation made his arm sore, but the stiffness soon wore away. Uniforms were not yet ready, so the boys drilled in their civilian clothes. At first, they were taken on long hikes by the officers, to accustom them to marching. These were informal affairs, as illustrated in the second picture. The men might talk or smoke, and singing was encouraged. Soon the squad movements were taken up, and Jimmy found that soldiering was not hard at all, once you got the knack of it.

INOCULATION

He was kept busy most of the day, but each evening, if he was not on special detail, he was left to his own resources. Sometimes he stayed in his barracks and talked with the boys, but more often he went to the Y. M. C. A. or K. of C. huts and either wrote letters home or watched the entertainments.

Day by day he mastered the drill, and became better accustomed to the procedure of the camp. He was surprised to find that he ate more, slept better and more, felt better than he ever had before. It was a pretty good life, after all, he decided.

And now we shall leave Jimmy and turn to the larger aspects of his new home.

FIRST INSTRUCTIONS

VIEW OF CAMP DIX

THIS picture, taken from the lookout tower, gives an excellent idea of the manner in which Camp Dix was laid out. The cantonment has the shape of a huge U. We are midway on one of the projections; that is, half the length of the camp is before us. The hollow in the centre forms the parade-ground.

One main road runs from one end of the camp to the other, describing an incomplete circle. From this lead the regimental and battalion streets. On one side of the road are the unit headquarters and the officers' quarters (the long line of buildings in the centre). On the opposite side are the barracks of the enlisted men. The different branches of the service are separated by parade-grounds, which also serve as fire-barriers, and the regiments are separated by streets. Each battalion has one tier of barracks, one behind the other. For instance, if the First Battalion comprised four companies, Company A would have the barracks nearest the road, with B, C, and D behind. The next barracks along the road would belong to Company E, of the Second Battalion, and would have behind it those of F, G, and H.

The men of each company eat, sleep, and live in one building. The upper floor is the sleeping-room, in which the bunks are arranged in rows. Downstairs are the company offices, the recreation-hall, and the mess-hall. The kitchen is in the ell, which may be seen at the end of each barracks.

When the camps were planned it was decided to construct them all in accordance with one general plan. At some of them the character of the terrain necessitated some departure from the fixed rule, but at Wrightstown there was no hindrance to laying out and building the ideal camp. From the picture, the advantages of the plan are obvious. The units, while sufficiently apart from one another, are nevertheless convenient to headquarters. And the hollow centre of the U offers unique opportunities for excellent transportation and distribution of supplies. The tracks run around the camp, and goods can be delivered or received without confusion or difficulty.

VIEW OF CAMP DIX

THE DEPOT BRIGADE

LOOKING north from the headquarters' tower, one sees before one the barracks of the training battalions, or depot brigade, as the entire unit is called. No more embarrassing question could be asked than "What is the depot brigade?" It causes even the officers of the unit to stammer, and seek wildly for words of explanation. Possibly the best definition is "a military clearing-house," for it is a clearing-house for soldiers, a continuous training-school, a repair-shop for the deficient, a source of supply of man-power for the line regiments.

Supposing, for instance, a group of one hundred draft men were sent from northern New Jersey to-morrow. Many of the line regiments have already attained a high standard of perfection. If these raw recruits were placed in companies of veterans, the *morale* of the organizations might be seriously impaired. For just as a chain is as strong as its weakest link, a company is as efficient as its poorest squad. So these men will go to the depot brigade, and will be thoroughly trained before they are permanently attached to an organization. Or if a hundred men in the line do not come up to standard, they are sent back to the depot brigade for careful instruction. There is the analogy to the repair-shop.

In the brigade each man is carefully watched, and any special attainment which he may develop is encouraged. If a regiment of engineers needed fifty men to fill up its ranks, a call would be made to the depot brigade. The officers would then select fifty men who are particularly adapted to such work. Or if machinists, cooks, barbers, chauffeurs, infantrymen, artillerymen are wanted, the depot brigade supplies them on demand. The value of such an organization is incalculable, for the vacancies which occur in the line from time to time may be filled up at once, not by recruits who must be trained, but by men whose training has been completed.

THE DEPOT BRIGADE

LOOKING WEST

THIS view, taken from the lookout tower, gives an excellent idea of the situation and construction of the headquarters buildings. The headquarters is not, as it appears from a distance, one large building, but is composed of a group of buildings, similar to those of the officers' quarters, joined by passageways. Around the inside of the quadrangle is a piazza-like passage, which permits one to go from one department to the other without going into the open.

The width of the parade-ground, which extends from one end of the camp to the other, can also be noted, as this picture was taken from the line of barracks similar to that on the opposite side, which belong to the light and the heavy field artillery. The camp library can also be seen at the extreme right, behind the freight cars.

LOOKING WEST

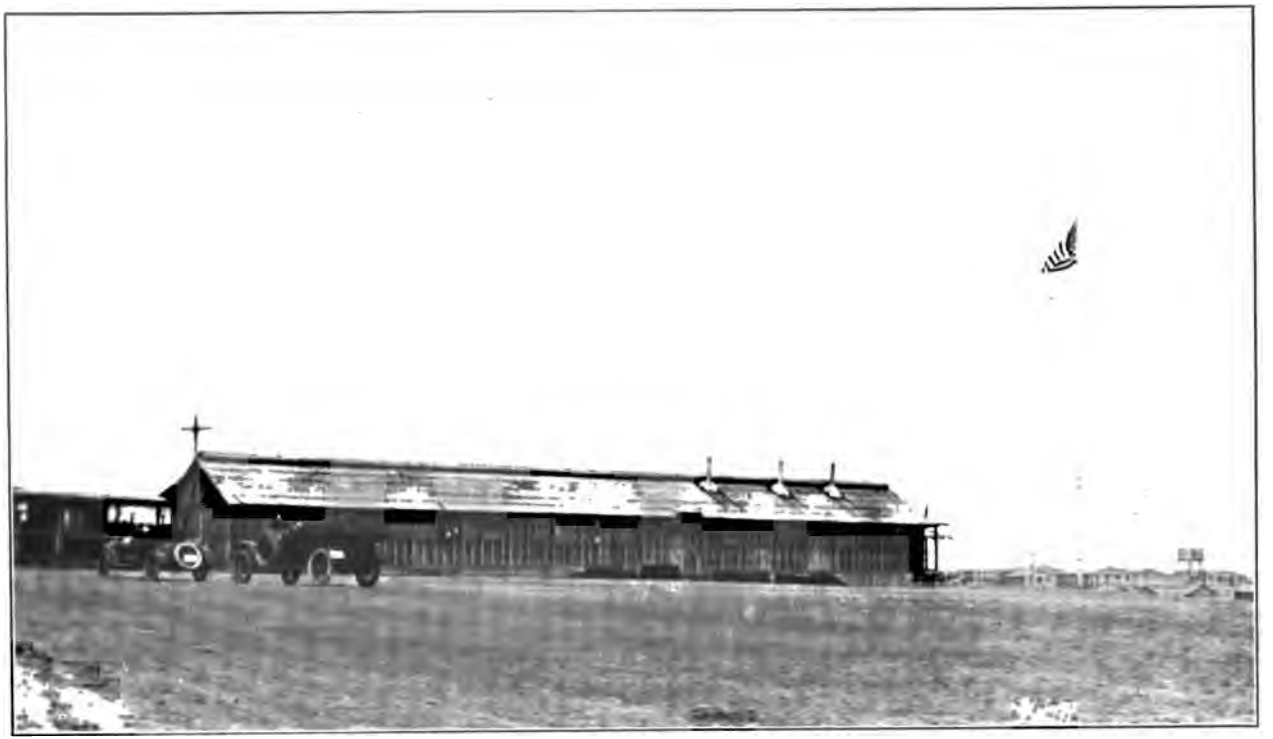
THE DIVISIONAL HEADQUARTERS

THE divisional headquarters is the actual, and practically the geographical, centre of Camp Dix. It may justly be termed the switchboard of the division, connected with the smallest unit in the cantonment. The analogy is accurate, for all orders from the War Department come here, and are distributed among the units, and likewise all reports and records are assembled at headquarters and forwarded to Washington.

The building contains the offices of the Commanding General and his staff, and the headquarters of the principal departments of the camp. For military reasons, the names of the members of the Camp Dix staff cannot be published, but their officers are as follows: Chief of Staff, Assistant Chief of Staff, Division Adjutant, Assistant Division Adjutant, Division Quartermaster, Division Inspector, Division Judge Advocate, Division Ordnance Officer, Division Engineer Officer, Division Signal Officer, Division Dental Surgeon, Division Veterinary, Division Surgeon, Division Sanitary Officer, Division Post Exchange Officer, Division Personnel Officer, the general aides, and the French and British officers who have been assigned to Camp Dix to instruct the draft men in the latest methods of warfare.

Thus it can be seen that every possible element of the business of war is represented by a trained executive, the expert of his vocational field.

The headquarters at Camp Dix can be easily located, for a tall staff, upon which the flag is flying, is visible from every part of the camp.



DIVISIONAL HEADQUARTERS

THE INFANTRY

The infantry, the infantry, with the dirt behind their ears,
The infantry, the infantry will drink a thousand beers.
The cavalry, artillery, and the gosh-darned engineers,
They could never lick the infantry in a hundred thousand years.

THAT is the war-song of the men in the most popular and most important — numerically at least — branch of the service. They are the ones who arouse such enthusiasm, marching down the streets, loaded with pack and side-arms, carrying the rifle on the shoulder. From his important position in the war, the infantryman has become the hero of the hour. For he stays day after day, night after night, in the trenches, constantly exposed to fire, and although he could not perform his duties without the assistance of the allied branches, he nevertheless receives most of the credit. And because of the privations and hardships which he has to undergo, no one begrudges him the honor which he earns so well.

The infantryman of years ago was not an important personage. He was a more or less mechanical part of a fighting machine, a part which was not required to think or use initiative, but only to obey orders. The great changes in the theory of war and combat which have come within the past four years have necessitated a complete reorganization of the infantry and have doubled or trebled its duties. Formerly the infantry company was composed of a hundred-odd men, all of them riflemen. The company of to-day has two hundred and fifty men on its roster, and, by the time the Camp Dix men reach the trenches, every man will have a complete knowledge of the new elements of warfare which the European struggle has developed. They will not only know how to use the rifle and bayonet, as formerly, but will also be thoroughly acquainted with the use of machine guns, automatic rifles, gas, grenades, and the construction of all kinds of trenches and extensive earthworks. After every man has been trained in all those duties, numbers of them will be selected and trained as specialists in one particular element.

THE INFANTRY BARRACKS

THE Y. M. C. A.

THE "Red Triangle" of the Y. M. C. A. has become a byword in America since the first draft men were called to the colors. Before that time, the activities of the Association among the soldiers were little known or appreciated outside of military circles. Even now the civilian has no conception of the great work of the Y. men, or the extent of their operations.

It is the purpose of the Y. M. C. A. to place a hut or tent for rest and recreation with every large unit of the American army, whether at home or overseas. In June, 1917, when the project of the draft cantonments was first made public, the Y. M. C. A. conferred with the authorities, and planned to build several huts at each of the camps. When the draft men arrived in September, the huts were so crowded that additional buildings and equipment were necessary. The successful campaign of the fall of 1917 assured the workers of adequate funds, and since that time no expense has been spared in completing the great work.

At Camp Dix the Y. M. C. A. has a hut in every large unit, and a great auditorium for shows, popular lectures, and entertainments, for which the individual hut would not be large enough. The building in the picture shows the standard type of Y. building at the cantonment. The interior is furnished with chairs, writing benches, musical instruments, and has a stage for the local shows and wrestling matches. Attendants are always in charge, ready to help the boys in any way possible. Writing materials are distributed free, and stamps and cards may be obtained at the desk.

The entertainments which are given at the huts are usually of an amateur character; the fun is furnished by the "local talent" of the nearby companies. Sometimes there are movies, boxing and wrestling matches. Sunday is the only day on which any religious activities are held. The services are made as attractive as possible to the soldiers, and frequently "big men" from the cities come to the huts and give a "straight from the shoulder" talk.

A Y. M. C. A. HUT

THE KNIGHTS OF COLUMBUS

THE Knights of Columbus are doing their bit to make the American soldier happy and contented. The organization has established huts at every cantonment in the United States, and by successful campaign for funds has been able to extend its facilities and equipment. Contrary to current opinion, the K. of C. houses are not merely for Catholics or members of the Councils. The words "Everybody Welcome," which appear on each of the huts, mean exactly what they say. Any man in uniform, regardless of sect, creed, or religious belief, is cordially received by the workers.

"We are here to help the American soldier," the attendant told me. "It makes no difference whether he is a Catholic or a Protestant — he is welcome. We never question the boys concerning their religion, nor do we press any advice upon them. If they come to us, we give them the best we have."

The interior of the K. of C. huts are furnished with a regard for expediency, rather than mere ornamental embellishment. Around the side of the hall are wooden desks and benches, provided with writing materials. The centre of the room is filled with benches, facing towards the stage, upon which entertainments, boxing and wrestling matches are frequently held. There is also a supply of athletic equipment on hand, and the hall is so constructed that, if the benches are cleared, it may be used for basket-ball games or indoor athletics. Special stress is laid upon athletic sports by the K. of C. In the winter, basket-ball games are promoted, and when outdoor conditions permit, football and baseball games are played, the equipment for which is provided by the organization.

This picture shows the large building of the K. of C. at Camp Dix. The workers are members of the Councils who have been sent there by the K. of C. Commission on Camp Activities.

THE KNIGHTS OF COLUMBUS

THE HOSTESS HOUSE

THE Hostess House may aptly be termed "the filler of a long-felt want," for its value to the soldiers and their friends is incalculable. In the early days of the draft army the presence of feminine visitors at the cantonments presented a most complex problem. Obviously it was impracticable for them to go to the soldiers' barracks and wait until the men were relieved from duty, and the Y. M. C. A. and K. of C. huts were not particularly suitable for long hours of waiting. As a rule the women wandered about the camp until their friends were free.

The Y. W. C. A., realizing the gravity of the situation, shortly decided to construct at each cantonment a Hostess House for the wives and sweethearts of the soldiers. The object of this plan was to furnish a pleasant meeting-place, where the visitors might wait comfortably until the arrival of their friends. Now any ladies who arrive at the camp go direct to the Hostess House. Their friends are apprised of their coming, by telephone, and the time of appointment is made. As soon as the soldier can leave his quarters, he goes directly to the Hostess House, and thus avoids the loss of time which would ordinarily occur if the rendezvous were not more definitely agreed upon. Meanwhile the visitors have the privileges of the house. There are files of magazines, books, musical instruments, and, if a long wait is necessary, meals may be obtained at the cafeteria. And when the soldiers arrive, they can remain undisturbed with their friends in a quiet, home-like place. This picture shows the Hostess House at Camp Dix.

THE HOSTESS HOUSE

THE CAMP LIBRARY

THE soldier at a draft cantonment has many hours of spare time during the week, which are not so numerous at any one moment that he can attend the theatre or go to town, but which nevertheless give him an opportunity to relax and amuse himself. It is these few hours, rather than days of leave, which are of the most importance in relation to his *morale*. If he has nothing to do, he may become restless or discontented; and at these times, especially, he needs recreation.

The American Library Association has taken an important step in solving this problem by instituting at each of the cantonments a camp library. This institution, which is pictured on the opposite page, is completely equipped. Thousands of books accumulated through the book campaigns, or bought by the Association, are at the soldier's disposal.

If he wishes solely diversion, he may choose from the large supply of books of fiction. Or if he wishes to study some military subject, he may find many technical and reference books. The best books of fiction, history, biography, travel, science, languages, and military work are on hand. If the demand requires, fifteen or twenty copies of popular works are on the shelves. For the draft men of foreign birth there are numerous volumes written in foreign languages.

The "war books" written by men who have seen active service in France are the most popular. The American soldier likes to read of such experiences, as they give him a better insight into the life which he is about to enter. Next in favor are the military manuals and text-books, and those handbooks which are devoted to French and German military terms. Volumes on gas engines, aeroplanes, and those of a technical character are also in great demand.

The librarian at Camp Dix has secured the cooperation of the Trenton Public Library. Any books which the soldier wants are forwarded from Trenton if they are not on hand at the camp.

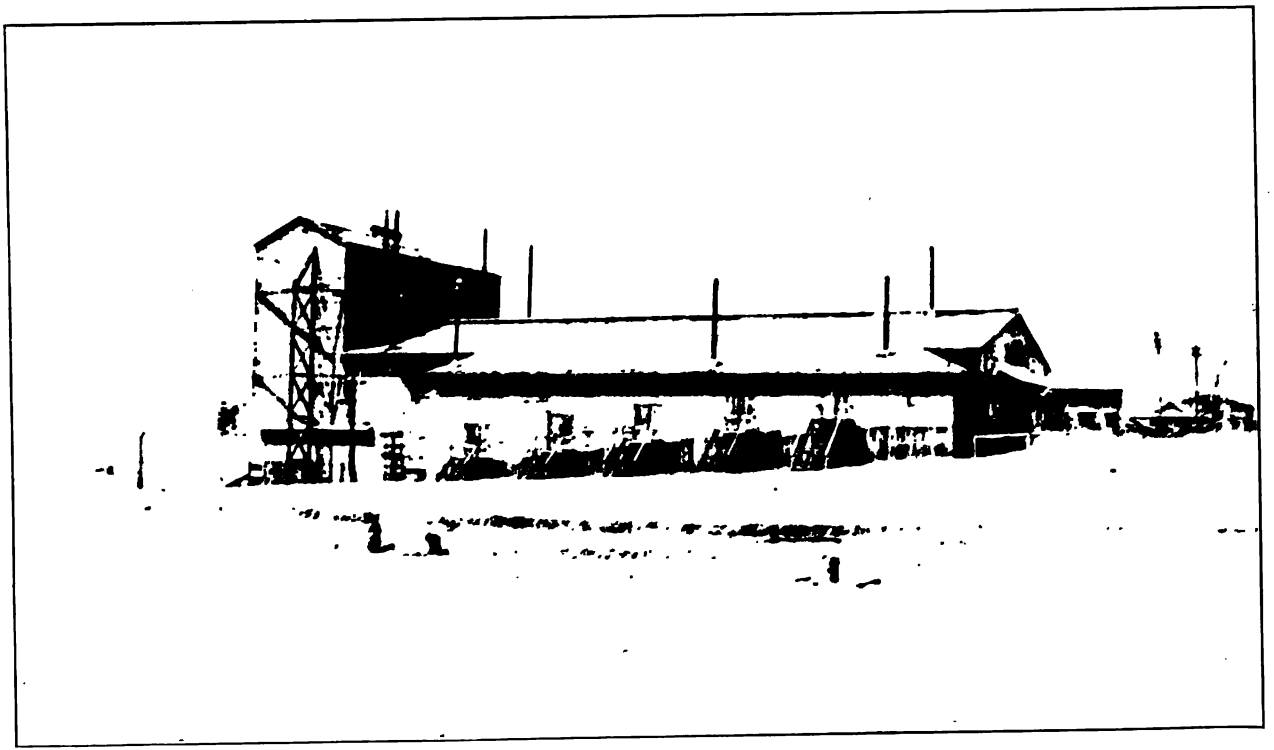
THE CAMP LIBRARY

THE LIBERTY THEATRE

"WHAT to do" is the most serious problem of the soldier's life. Not that he is n't busy most of the time, but there are several hours every day when he is left to his own resources for entertainment or amusement. At these times, particularly at night, his thoughts naturally revert to the "days that used to be," and in consequence he is likely to brood or become discontented. And his efficiency and value to the service suffer accordingly. There are still some who claim that the soldier should devote all his time to his work. But he is a human being and, like all human beings, must be entertained. "A contented soldier is a good soldier" has become the maxim of the War Department, and the Liberty Theatre is one example of their practical adherence to it.

After the draft men arrived at the cantonments, the Y. M. C. A. and K. of C. did their best to furnish entertainment for them. The local organizations also gave shows composed of "local talent." But the local talent was eventually exhausted, and facilities of the war workers were hopelessly inadequate to the entertaining of the entire camp. Some remedy was necessary, something which would supply amusement for forty thousand men a week. The military authorities conferred with the leading theatrical men of the country and the plan of the Liberty Theatre was born. Some great auditoriums were constructed, one in each cantonment. Theatre men did their best to help the great cause; actors and actresses offered their services, either without recompense or at a price far below that which they might ordinarily command. Companies were formed by the commission, and soon Uncle Sam had added to his manifold vocations that of theatrical producer.

Now the men at Camp Dix can go to the Liberty Theatre seven nights a week, with matinees Saturday and Sunday, and see a first-class production for ten, twenty-five, or fifty cents. And they are certainly taking advantage of this opportunity, for every night the great hall, seating three thousand, is packed. Smileage plays an important part in this scheme; over 70 per cent of the admissions are paid in Smileage coupons.



THE LIBERTY THEATRE

THE ENGINEERS

NO branch of the service has risen so greatly in public esteem, or had a greater proportionate increase in personnel, than the Corps of Engineers. In the past eighteen months, the twelve hundred enlisted men and five hundred officers have been increased to over a hundred thousand enlisted men and ten thousand officers. And the respect for the corps has grown since it became known that the engineers were the first Americans to be in actual combat at the front, and that they were the first on the casualty list. The idea that they underwent little personal danger has also been exploded. In action, they are subjected to even more danger than many of the other branches, because it is their duty to go ahead and prepare for the advance of the combatant columns.

The duties of the engineers have likewise increased. In the first place, they must be first-class infantrymen, and are as carefully trained in the use of the rifle as the members of the infantry. When a sector in the war zone is occupied by troops, the corps is responsible for building the roads, constructing the bridges, digging the tunnels, and drawing accurate maps, substantiated by photographs of the vicinity, for the use of the combatant units. They plan the trenches, construct the more complex fortifications, lay mines, build pontoons and tunnels. Their duties also include camouflage work, photography, the care and handling of pack-animals, and the use of the portable searchlight. It is impossible to imagine any constructive or military work with which the corps is not in some way connected.

According to the new plans of organization, an entire regiment of engineers is allotted to each division. The building in the picture is an excellent example of what the corps can do with apparently inadequate supplies. The cabin, which is used as a recreation hall, was built from waste material discarded by the camp contractors.

THE CABIN

THE FIRE DEPARTMENT

IN any city where the house construction is mainly of wood, the danger from fire is great; at Camp Dix, where every building is of wood, and where the military city is collected in such a small area, the chances of a general conflagration are not unlikely. To offset this menace, a fire department, an adjunct to the quartermaster corps, is stationed at the camp. This is not merely a fire department in name, comprised of antique equipment, or volunteer workers; in every sense it is up to the standard of a metropolitan department. In the first place, every member of the force has had actual fire-fighting experience in city departments. The department is supervised by an ex-battalion chief. The equipment also is equal to any contingency which might arise. There are five motor-engines, either of the La France type (as shown in the picture, identical to those machines used in the cities) or smaller engines with Ford motors.

The alarm system is also like that of an ordinary city. There are engine-houses in five sections of the camp. If an alarm is announced, either by one of the many fire boxes or by telephone, the engine which belongs to the section which is in danger goes to the scene. If the fire has gained headway, a siren whistle which can be heard for miles gives the alarm, and the entire department comes to the fire in record time. The military organizations of the vicinity are called out; they work under the direction of the fire chief. Thus every man in the camp is actually a reserve fireman.

A set of drastic regulations for fire prevention has been drawn up; these are strictly enforced. Hose reels are placed in every part of the camp; fire-extinguishers are in nearly every building. Thanks to the universal adherence to the rules, and the excellent work of the department, no serious fires have resulted, and the possibility of any in the future has been reduced to a minimum.

THE FIRE DEPARTMENT

TWO FAMILIAR CHARACTERS

REVEILLE

I can't get 'em up, I can't get 'em up, I can't get 'em up in the morning;
I can't get 'em up, I can't get 'em up, I can't get 'em up at all;
Corporals worse than privates,
Sergeants worse than the corporals,
Lieutenants worse than the sergeants,
And the capt'ns worst of all.

WITH this lively tune, the bugler announces that the day of the soldier has begun. Within a few minutes the companies are lined up in their streets, ready for the work which is before them. And every formation or announcement throughout the day is made by this picturesque figure — mess-call, drill-call, first sergeant's call, sick-call, and many others. Finally, at ten o'clock at night, one feels the real romance of the military camp. There is no music so melancholy, so suggestive of tenderness and faith, more sublime in its entreaty, than taps. The lights in the barracks flicker and go out one by one; a peaceful silence pervades the entire cantonment; and the soldier thinks of home, of love, of everything beautiful, when he hears this call, urging him to rest and contentment.

Another familiar figure at the camp is the sentry. When the army is quartered in a dangerous or enemy country, it is surrounded and protected by many guards. At Camp Dix the need of them is not pressing, of course, yet for practice, and in conformation with the regulations, a few of them are stationed throughout the camp. Places where valuable equipment is stored are well guarded; the sentries also patrol the vicinity of the various unit headquarters. A guard of several squads is continuously at the guard-house, where prisoners are kept. In case of any trouble or disorder within the precincts of Camp Dix, the entire force of the guard-house which is nearest to the scene is called out.

THE BUGLER

THE SENTRY

"M. P.'S" AND GAS MASKS

I

ONE often sees men wearing the blue armband on which are inscribed, in white letters, "M. P.," at Camp Dix and in the cities near the cantonment where large numbers of soldiers congregate over the week-ends. And these "cops of the army," or military police, as they are called officially, are the most important personages of the camp. They have the same relation to Camp Dix as the police force has to Trenton, for instance, while the sentry is more nearly analogous to the civilian watchman.

The duties of the military police are, primarily, to enforce order, to apprehend men who are absent without leave, and to watch over the safety of men who are absent from camp. Some few, like the man in the picture, are detailed as traffic officers, to prevent confusion at cross-roads, and to enforce the speed laws of the cantonment.

The Military Police is allied to the headquarters train of the quartermaster corps. As soon as the troops on campaign arrive at a city or town, the "M. P.'s" are distributed about the congested or questionable areas of the vicinity. The plan has been, so far as possible, to assign all drafted policemen to this organization.

II

The "monkey-soldier" has become a familiar figure at the draft cantonments within the past few months. For gas, like many other novel elements of warfare, was unknown until the second battle of Ypres, in the spring of 1915. Since that time, the Allied troops have conducted considerable research in this field, and respirators, or gas-helmets, have been perfected. It remained for American inventors, however, to perfect a mask which renders any chemical gas harmless. The publication of this picture is no breach of censorship; it is said that American gas-helmets are greatly sought by the Germans, and that a reward has been offered to any German soldier who captures one. It is to be expected that the Kaiser, now that his latest instrument of hate has been improved upon by the Allies, and protection against gas made absolute, will soon demand the exclusion from warfare of "this barbarous crime against humanity used by our enemies."

The man in the picture could remain in a gas-filled room for many hours without suffering the slightest indisposition.

MILITARY POLICE

GAS-MASK

THE POST EXCHANGE

IT is an old axiom that the soldier spends his money freely. He surely earns his pay, and if he has no one dependent upon him, it is only natural that he obtain from it the greatest possible comfort. A system has long been in force in the army, by which the soldier can spend his money and still have it, anomalous as the statement may seem. In every regiment there is a post exchange, a military department store. This is supervised by the authorities, and is in charge of an officer, who is assisted by a number of enlisted men. The profit-sharing scheme provides that the establishment be run at cost, and that all profits revert to the companies which patronize the exchange. This money goes into the company fund, which is in the hands of the company commander. The regulations provide that, at his discretion, the money may be expended to buy for the organization such articles as are not procurable by requisition. If Company B wants a piano, or salt-cellars for the mess, a library, or practically any reasonable source of comfort or amusement, the captain will buy them from this fund. Delicacies for the mess, or "big feeds," as they are called by the soldiers, are also permitted. For instance, if the 10th Regiment is composed of twelve companies, and the yearly profits of the post exchange were sixty thousand dollars, each company would receive five thousand dollars for its company fund. This is not a surprising total when one considers that the monthly sales of the Camp Dix exchanges average over a hundred thousand dollars.

At the exchange the soldier can procure practically anything which he needs or desires, such as tobacco, milk, shoestrings, post-cards, safety-razors, etc. The stock which those stores have on hand is truly surprising. If anything is not on sale, the exchange officer will procure it if a request is made. This picture shows an exchange of the Camp Dix depot brigade. The men who are not wearing hats are the clerks, detailed from their companies for the purpose.

A POST EXCHANGE

THE CAMP BAKERY

THE "iron-clad" bread of the army is by no means as distasteful as the name might imply. On the contrary, it is delicious, and contains a great amount of nutrition. Bread is the chief article of the soldier's diet, and there is always a bountiful supply of it at mess. The crust is purposely made very hard, so that it will be impenetrable to dirt and dust, and to keep the contents moist and fresh. It is crisp and very "tasty"; the interior of the loaf is always in excellent condition.

In order that the soldier may never lack bread, a bakery company, an adjunct to the quartermaster corps, is attached to each large unit, whether in the camp or in the field. The bakers are skilled men, either those who have had long army experience, or those who have graduated from the Cooks and Bakers School, an organization which assures an adequate number of trained cooks and bakers.

The ordinary camp bakery, such as that of Camp Dix, has a capacity to supply bread for sixty thousand men. One pound a day is the usual ration; the bread is made in two-pound loaves. The building is a model of cleanliness and efficiency. As about twenty thousand loaves per day are necessary for the complete Camp Dix quota, everything is done on a large scale. The dough is mixed by electrical machines, thus saving much time and labor, and is baked in huge ranges which are kept at a standard temperature. One can gain some idea of the size of the batches by the following figures: for each lot are necessary thirty-one gallons of water, fifteen pounds of yeast, ten pounds each of sugar and salt, and four hundred and thirty-seven pounds of white flour. The daily output of loaves, if placed end to end, would extend for five miles.

No bread is issued to the soldiers until it has stood in the store-room for twenty-four hours. Each morning the supply wagons come to the bakery, load the bread, and distribute it in the amounts desired at the kitchens of the companies.

This picture shows one of the cooks outside the camp bakery. He has been baking a small lot of bread for the officers on a field range, such as is used when troops are in the field.

THE COOK AND HIS "KITCHEN POLICE"

"THE SUICIDE CLUB"

THESE squads belong to the "Suicide Club," as the machine gun battalions are called. The value and utility of the machine gun has greatly increased since the beginning of the war. Formerly it was regarded as a weapon of emergency to be used only under certain infrequent conditions. Now, however, it is used in every possible contingency, when the destruction of large numbers of men is desired. When fire alone is sufficient for the purpose, the machine gun is preferable, even to infantry, as its fire is more accurate, more deadly, and the economy in troops is considerable. Two well-placed machine guns manned by a squad can do more damage to an advancing line than 200 infantrymen. Of course, they cannot remain in action indefinitely, as the gun-barrel soon becomes white-hot if the firing is not temporarily suspended.

The perfection of the machine gun has also come since the war started. The guns which were formerly used were not dependable, and would jam and misfire frequently. The latest models, while identical to the earlier weapons in principle, have been perfected to such a degree that such mishaps are rare, if reasonable care is observed by the gunners. The three guns which are in common use are the Vickers, the Browning, and the Lewis, an automatic rifle. The former receives ammunition from a web belt; the Lewis has a circular disk; and the Colt is fed by a belt of 250 rounds. Thus far, none of them has been universally adopted by the United States, since all three have excellent qualities. Accordingly the draft men are receiving instructions in the use of each, so that they will be equal to any contingency which may arise.

The men in the picture are practising with the Vickers, and the formation is that of the American manual. The gun can be seen at the left, and the tripod on which it is affixed, at the right. The boxes in the rear contain the belts of ammunition.

A MACHINE GUN COMPANY DRILLING

THE ARTILLERY

THE days when the draft men of the artillery units practised with wooden guns and horses are past, for now the regiments at Camp Dix are amply supplied with each requisite. Like nearly every other constituent of warfare, the artillery has undergone considerable change since the beginning of the war and become far more important than before. Not only have the pieces become larger than ever before, but the skill, degree of accuracy, and effect acquired are unparalleled. Artillery has become absolutely necessary to successful infantry movements, whether in advance or retirement. And the "barrage," or curtain of fire, associated with the infantry advance, is the most important detail of the battle.

Before our entrance into the war, the field artillery of the United States Army were classified as light, heavy, mountain, and horse. The light artillery was armed with three-inch rifles; the mountain artillery had three-inch mountain howitzers; the horse artillery was practically identical to the light and had the same guns; and the heavy artillery was equipped with 4.7-inch guns ("four-point-sevens," as they are called in the service) and six- and seven-inch howitzers.

The first picture shows a Camp Dix battery "in action." The second and third are "close-ups" of the individual pieces, showing not only the character of the field artillery, but the formation of the men at the time of firing.

The fourth picture is not a real gun, although it has quite a resemblance to it, but a "slum-gun," or field kitchen. When troops are on the march, they should have hot food at least twice a day. But for this invention they would have to wait for hours. Now, however, when the troops are marching, the rolling kitchen is attached to a truck or supply wagon, and the cooks prepare the next meal while *en route*.

A Camp Dix Battery in Action

Ready

A "Close-up"

A "Slum-Gun"

THE MEDICAL CORPS

THE most important element in the fight against disease is sanitation. At Camp Dix the medical corps has drawn up a set of drastic regulations which must be enforced. The soldier is required to bathe frequently, to shave daily, and to keep his clothing in the best of condition. The barracks and their vicinity are also kept free from dirt; each morning a "police squad" is detailed to pick up the waste which has accumulated. When they have finished their work, not even a burnt match remains.

The duties of the medical corps are the supervision of the camp sanitation, the care of the sick and wounded, the physical examination of officers and enlisted men, and the management and control of military hospitals. Twice daily at the cantonment there is a "sick-call," when all men who are unwell go to the regimental infirmary to be examined. If their indisposition is trivial, they are relieved from duty and allowed to remain in their barracks, but if it is of a serious nature, they go to the base hospital for treatment.

The first picture shows one of the ambulances, with the familiar distinguishing Red Cross on its side. The Red Cross has become a part of the army, and all its equipment is now under government control. Its members are officers or enlisted men of the army. The ambulances are driven by men of the ambulance company, a branch of the headquarters train.

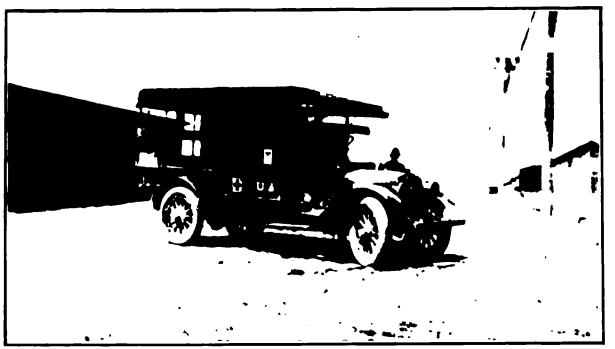
The second picture shows the extent to which sanitation is enforced. In order properly to air them, the men have been required to leave their bunks in the open air while they are at drill.

The third picture shows the main street of the base hospital, which is isolated from the camp. It will hold over a thousand men, and is as completely equipped as a city hospital.

The fourth picture shows the arrangement in depth of the wards. Each has a screened porch to which the bunks of the men are brought if conditions are favorable.

Base Hospital

Base Hospital



Red Cross Ambulance

In the Open Air

PHYSICAL TRAINING

THE authorities of the draft cantonments do not merely encourage physical exercise; they require it as a part of the men's training. The systems and methods of execution differ in various organizations, but exercise of some form is required in all. Each morning, before mess, the companies have a " setting-up " drill. This is not given haphazard, but is in accordance to certain definite principles advocated by Captain Koehler, the West Point physical instructor. The movements are done in a series of four, as prescribed in the manual. A sergeant explains and illustrates the exercises and then the company joins him. Some are performed with rifles. All useless movements have been eliminated; each exercise has for its object the strengthening or developing of certain muscles. By a combination of all, rigidly practised, physical perfection is theoretically attained.

Sometimes exercise is taken by outdoor sports, such as races, games, throwing the medicine-ball, etc. This picture shows a group of Camp Dix men, who are being instructed in boxing by the camp athletic director. Boxing has become popular at the camps, and is required of every man. In the first place, it is good exercise; second, it is a valuable aid to efficiency with the bayonet. It has been clearly demonstrated that certain principles of boxing and bayonet work are identical. Great value lies in the fact that the man who can face his opponent in boxing will have no fear when he meets his adversary face to face on the battlefield. Boxing develops courage and confidence in one's physical ability, and both of these qualities are absolutely requisite to effective bayonet work.

First, the men are taught the passes and blows in a group, as in the picture. Then each man is required to don the gloves and, in the presence of his company, to have a bout with his neighbor.

SETTING-UP EXERCISES

"ON CAMPAIGNS"

LIFE at Camp Dix is, of course, entirely different from that undergone on a campaign. The boys cannot always have model barracks to live in, and if they are to endure less favorable conditions in the future, they must become accustomed to them now. This picture shows a company street as it looks when the men are in the field. The barracks have been superseded by shelter-tents, or "pup-tents" as the boys call them. Each of these is deemed ample sleeping-space for two men.

Every soldier carries in his pack a shelter-half and five tent-pins. When the organization on the march comes to the site which has been selected for a camp ground, the men form in a line, several paces apart from one another. Then comes the command, "Pitch tents." The shelter-halves and pins are taken from the packs. Two halves are buttoned together, the tent-poles are erected, the pins driven, and in five minutes the company is ready for the night.

The tents are erected in parallel lines, so a company street runs between them, as seen in the picture. If a regiment goes into camp, the companies run parallel to each other, and at the head of the streets, perpendicular to them, is the regimental street. On the farther side of the regimental street are the cook tents and those belonging to the officers.

PUP-TENTS

BAYONET FIGHTING

THE bayonet has long been an important weapon in modern warfare, but it was not until the Great War that its value was recognized. The Anglo-Saxon troops, particularly the Canadian, showed such a marked aptitude for the use of the bayonet that its injurious effect on the German *morale* was quickly apparent. While the German preferred to shoot an invisible enemy at the comparatively safe range of a thousand yards, the Anglo-Saxon liked nothing better than hand-to-hand combat. And so bayonet fighting became a science, rather than an unnecessary and relatively unscientific tactical element.

The ready adaptability of the Anglo-Saxon, and particularly the American, to bayonet fighting is easily explained. The American youth excels in football, in wrestling, in boxing, and in every other sport in which the element of physical contact and aggression is predominant. That is why the use of the bayonet appeals to him, and that is why he must become thoroughly familiar with its use.

Thus far our authorities have not evolved any particular form of bayonet fighting, but experiments are constantly taking place. When the American code is perfected, it will probably be a combination of the best points of the French, English, and Canadian methods.

This picture shows a Camp Dix captain drilling his company in bayonet work. In order to make the training more practical, dummies have been constructed of wood, or of stuffed burlap bags, like that in the picture.

BAYONET FIGHTING

FATIGUE AND GUARD HOUSE

THERE is no foundation in the idea that all the soldier's duties comprise merely drilling and shooting. On the contrary, he must do any manual labor which may be required about the camp or in the barracks. The men selected for these odd jobs are called "fatigue details," or "police." The men who help the cooks are "kitchen police"; the act of cleaning up the grounds is called "policing." A duty roster is kept by the first sergeant, on which appear the names of all privates of the company, and the records of extra duty which they perform. If four men are wanted to chop wood, the first sergeant takes the first four men on the list. They will have no extra duty afterwards until the rest of the company has been called. Men whose behavior is not perfect, or who are late or untidy, are given extra duty. Thus, when a detail is called for, such delinquents are the first to be called.

The first picture shows a detail which is working near the base hospital.

The second shows one of the supply wagons which one sees so often at Camp Dix.

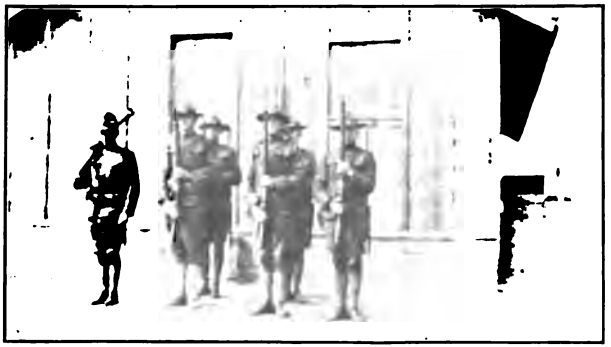
Men who have committed offenses against the regulations are confined to the guard house; there is one of these in every regiment. While they are under punishment they are required to perform labor which is not ordinarily demanded of the enlisted personnel.

The third picture shows one of the guard houses and the guard of six men and a corporal at "present arms."

The fourth picture shows a group of prisoners digging at an embankment under the surveillance of an armed guard, who may be seen at the right.

NEAR THE BASE HOSPITAL

A SUPPLY WAGON



THE GUARD

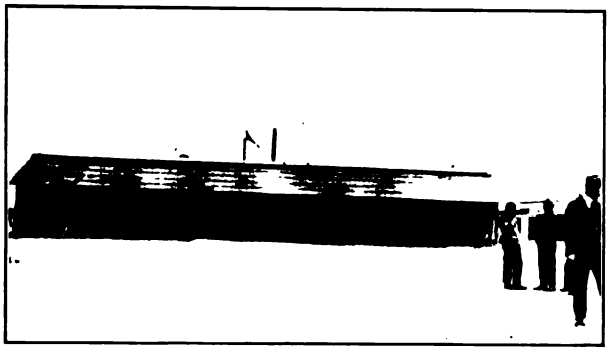
PRISONERS AT WORK

ODDS AND ENDS

THE first picture shows one of the officers' quarters. These buildings stand in a row on the opposite side of the street from the company barracks. Each has about twenty small rooms. The battalion commander, a major, has two rooms at one end of the building; his captains have each one room, and some of the lieutenants bunk two in a somewhat larger room. At the opposite end is the kitchen and mess-hall, where the occupants eat. The quarters are cleaned and kept in condition by enlisted men detailed from the company.

The second and third pictures show the faithful, obstinate army mule. These animals, while superseded to some extent by the more speedy motor-truck, are still important members of the soldier colony. They are useful for the supply wagons when speed in transportation is not requisite, and as pack animals, on roads or trails over which the motor-truck cannot go, they are unexcelled.

The presence of a band with a marching column is an incalculable aid to *morale*. When troops are returning from a long march, and their pack seems to weigh a thousand pounds, the band sometimes meets them several miles from camp. The pack lightens, and new strength and vigor return to the tired men. Conforming with the rule of the War Department to utilize men at their own vocations, so far as possible, all professional musicians who were drafted were assigned to the regimental bands.



A Typical Officers' Quarters

The Army Mule

A Military Band

Mule-Back

FIRING SQUAD, MOTORCYCLES, AND MACHINE GUNS

THE first two pictures illustrate the sighting and aiming practice in which the draft men of Camp Dix are frequently drilled. Before they are allowed to go to the ranges for actual firing practice, they must become thoroughly acquainted with the rifle and its use. Accurate shooting is a science which can only be learned by constant practice. The sighting and aiming exercises are designed to familiarize the men with their weapons. They learn that they must hold the piece in a certain manner, and that even breathing will affect the accuracy of the shooting. When they have mastered these details, the actual firing will be greatly facilitated and the results will be far more gratifying than if they had gone to the range without this preliminary drill.

The first and second pictures show two of the positions of the sighting and aiming exercises.

The third picture shows one of the motorcycle orderlies. These men, members of the quartermaster corps, are invaluable at Camp Dix. On account of the extent of the cantonment, foot messengers would be of little service, and the time which their trips would necessitate would be excessive. These motor-messengers can take reports from headquarters to any part of the camp within a few minutes. They are also available for the transportation of officers on duty. Their position is enviable, according to the infantrymen. They never are obliged to walk long miles, but dash through the camp on their machines at a rate which puts the speed regulations to shame.

The fourth picture shows a group of machine gunners dismounting their gun. These men must be absolutely familiar with the working parts of the weapon, so that they can dismount and replace any broken part, or reduce a jam, in two or three minutes.

FIRING SQUAD

FIRING SQUAD

THE MOTOR-MESSENGER

MACHINE GUNNERS

RANGE—AND FINIS

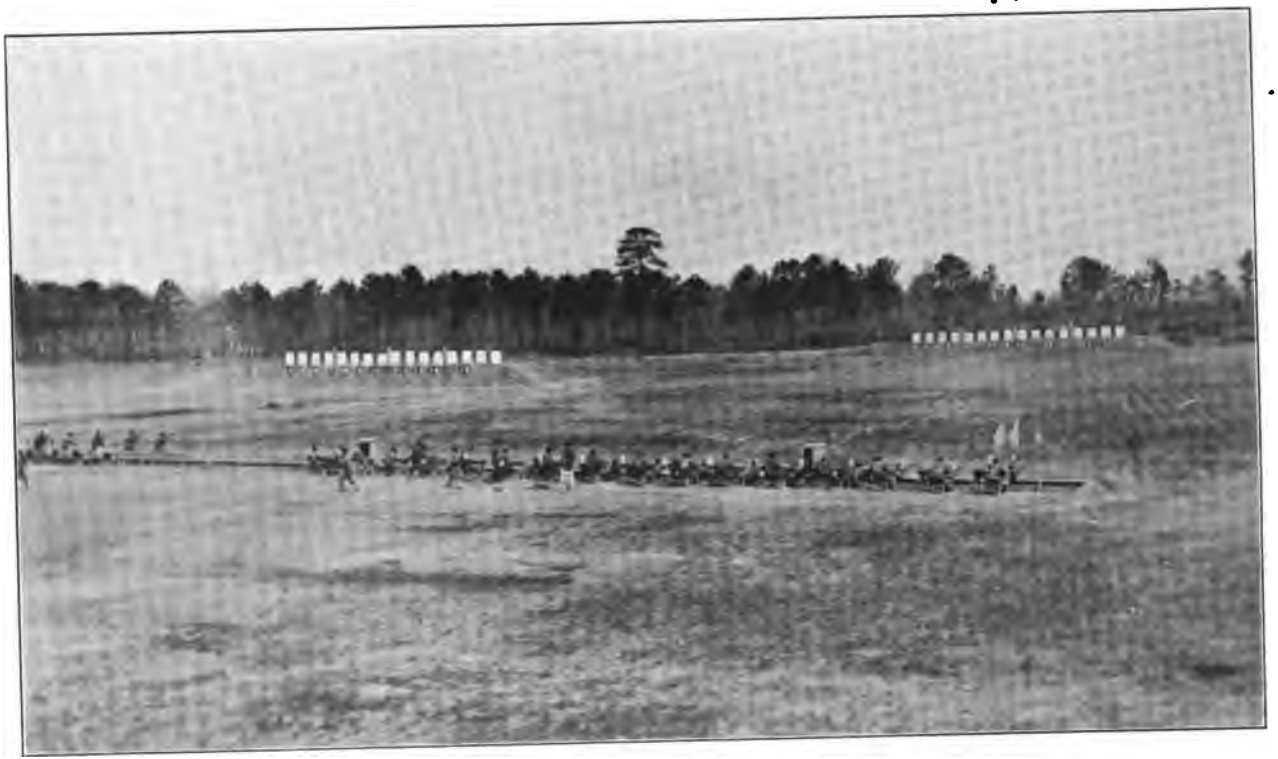
AND finally we come to the rifle range, where the finishing touches are being put to the training of the draft men. It has been proved by experience that the soldier who cannot shoot accurately is of no use at the front. General Pershing has notified the divisional commanders that the greatest stress should be laid upon practical shooting. Now each draft cantonment in the country has an excellent rifle range, and every soldier, before he leaves for France, will have had actual experience in shooting. The ordinary rifle range has targets at short range — one hundred, two hundred, and three hundred yards; mid-range — five hundred and six hundred yards; and long range — eight hundred and one thousand yards.

An accurate score is kept of each soldier's rifle record. The procedure of scoring is simple. After a shot is fired, the marker, who stands in the pit below the targets, pulls down the target, pastes a slip of paper over the bullet-hole, raises the target, and designates with a disk, which is on a long pole, the position of the hit. Ten bull's-eyes, or fifty points, constitute a perfect score. The rings around the bull count four, three, and two points respectively. In order to stimulate proficiency with the rifle, the government awards extra pay, from two to five dollars monthly, to the soldiers with notable scores.

Before the success of the draft camps was a certainty, many were skeptical of the idea of training a soldier in six months. But at Camp Dix, and at every other cantonment, the seemingly impossible has been accomplished. The boys of the first draft are not yet veterans in the full sense of the word, but they are the best soldiers which a year of training has ever produced. There have been many difficulties in their path, but they have surmounted them all with that smile which is so characteristic of the American soldier, and with that spirit of cheerfulness and confidence which will soon carry them to victory.

Good-bye, and the best of luck to you, boys of Camp Dix!

UNIV. OF
CALIFORNIA



THE RANGE

WAR DEPARTMENT

PHOTOGRAPHER'S PERMIT

To [illegible] news [illegible]:

Camp Dix,

Wrightstown, N.J.

Date issued March 13, 1918.

This permit must be presented for use within 15 days of above date, and will be taken up by the authority to whom it is addressed and returned by him to the Committee on Public Information, 10 Jackson Place, Washington, D. C.

Permission is hereby granted to the photographer named below to take photographs of the following subjects within your jurisdiction, subject to such restrictions as you may deem advisable, and to those imposed below:

General scenes and drilling activities at Camp Dix.

NO PHOTOGRAPHS SHOWING THE FOLLOWING SHALL BE MADE:

Experiments in Materials, Entrenchments, or Formations;

Machine Gun Targets;

Camouflage Work.

Firm or name of owner: Small, Maynard & Co.,

Address: Boston, Mass.

Permit Must Be Presented by Individual Named Below.

Name of photographer: Roger Batchelder, Worcester, Mass.

This permit is issued on the express condition that all photographs shall be submitted promptly and before publication to the Committee on Public Information, 10 Jackson Place, Washington, D. C., and that only those photographs will be released that secure official approval from the War Department through the Committee on Public Information.

With photographs with names of photographer and films marked plainly on reverse side should be submitted in duplicate; one print if approved, will be stamped "Passed by the Committee on Public Information, Washington," and will be returned to owner; one print will be retained and retained by the Committee on Public Information; and with the negative will be returned to the owner. The negatives, reproductions, and/or distribution of prints, or negatives, or duplicates.

Photographs from films which differ to be used should be submitted in duplicate and in prints. One film will be returned to the owner with first print for alterations, if required, and the other film will be retained by the Committee on Public Information and returned.

The War Department reserves the privilege of using such photographs for official purposes.

This permit may be revoked at the discretion of the authorities whose instructions is disobeyed.

By order of the Secretary of War.

Acting Secretary.

Address: Committee on Public Information, Washington, D. C.

PERMIT GIVEN THE AUTHOR BY THE COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC INFORMATION

HEADQUARTERS 76TH DIVISION

Camp Dix, N. J.

April 4 1918

Permission is hereby extended to the bearer of this identification, whose name and credentials are attached, to take photographs of the following subjects:

General scenes and activities at Camp Dix.

Name of Photographer: Roger Batchelder (Photo. Sales)

Firm or Organization: Leslie's Illustrated Co

Address: Boston, Mass.

This permit is issued with the understanding that all conditions of official permit issued by the Committee on Public Information and such conditions as may be specified by the War Department or this office must be strictly complied with.

This permit may be revoked at the discretion of this office.

[illegible]
Captain, Infantry,
Asst. Chief of Division Intelligence Officer.

[illegible]
(Signature of Photographer).

Photo. taken of [illegible]

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